# A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAM ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING IMPACT OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE AMONG THE PATIENTS IN A SELECTED CENTRE OF BANGLORE

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DOI: http://doi.org/10.47211/trr.2022.v08i02.011

***ABSTRACT***

*Patients with co-occurring alcohol and other drug use disorders also are likely to have more severe dependence-related problems than those without combined disorders—that is, they meet a higher number of diagnostic criteria for each disorder (three out of seven criteria are required to meet the diagnosis of dependence). Quantitative research approach is used in this study. The studies layoutdecided on for this was Exploratory study. Selected setting for the present study was De- addiction centres in Bangalore. In this study goal populace have been the admitted patients in De-addiction centres. In this study Simple random sampling became selected for pattern choice. The sample for the current study is Admitted patients in De- addiction centres in the selected areas. The pattern length for present study will be 300 patients The obtained overall pre-test mean score was 24.19, the standard deviation SD was 5.17, t h e mean percentage was 15.71 and the overall Post-test mean score was 31.41, t h e standard deviation was 5.15, and the mean percentage was 25.6. The mean difference was 7.22. The obtained 't' value was 19.45, significant at p<0.05. It was inferred that the post-test knowledge score was increased after the structured teaching program, it was found to be effective.*

***KEYWORDS:*** *Patients, disorders, diagnosis.*

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**INTRODUCTION**

The most devastating consequences are seen in the tens of thousands of lives that are lost eachyear as a result of substance misuse. Alcohol misuse contributes to 88,000 deaths in the UnitedStates each year; 1 in 10 deaths among working adults are due to alcohol misuse.[6] In addition,

in 2014 there were 47,055 drug overdose deaths including 28,647 people who died from a drugoverdose involving some type of opioid, including prescription pain relievers and heroin— more than in any previous year on record. **(Rudd RA et al 2016)**

Alcohol use disorders (i.e., alcohol abuse and dependence) also are among the most prevalentmental disorders in the United States and are associated with substantial personal and societalcosts **(Goetzel et al., 2003; Roy-Byrne et al., 2000; Sanderson and Andrews, 2002; Stewartet al., 2003).**

These alcohol use disorders have enormous consequences not only for the health and welfare of those afflicted with the disorders, but also for their families and children, their employers, and the larger society. For example, approximately one in four children under 18 years old in the United States is exposed to alcohol abuse or alcohol dependence in the family **(Grant, 2000).**

**Addolorato G 2005**. However, at present, no formal pharmacological trials are in progress that aim to reduce alcohol intake in people with alcoholic cirrhosis. In trials of anticraving drugs, individuals with high amounts of amino transferases, advanced liver disease, or both aretypically excluded **Garbutt JC et al 2005 and Anton RF et al 2006**.because these agents undergo extensive liver metabolism and drug-related liver damage is possible. In particular, naltrexone is contraindicated in people with liver disease owing to its hepatic metabolism and reports of drug related hepatic injury.

**TITLE**

**A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAM ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING IMPACT OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE AMONG THE PATIENTS IN A SELECTED CENTRE OF BANGLORE**

**OBJECTIVE**

To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledgeregarding impact of substance abuse among the patients

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

**Patrick N. Njagiand Ronnie Midigo 2021** conducted a study on Alcohol Use among MedicalStudents: Linking Knowledge as a Social Capital Defining Norms in Learning Institutions Thestudy finds a 75% prevalence rate of alcohol use among students of Embu MTC. Demographic factors influencing alcohol use include, religion ($p=0.002205$), program undertaken ($p<0.0001$) and with whom the respondent is living with ($p<0.0001$).

**Rajesh Bhawariya (2021)** A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge Related to Substance Abuse among Adolescents in Desh Bhagat University Mandi Gobindgarh (Punjab)The presentstudy has revealed the overall mean knowledge score in areas of substance abuse was 40.32%.The findings revealed majority of the students (98.33%) had inadequate knowledge the findingsof the present study has revealed the mean knowledge score of boys are 41.28, while girls hada mean knowledge score of 39.46%. From these findings it is evident that boys possess more knowledge than girls. This is in consistent with Susanne Mathew (2004) whose study revealedmales had more mean knowledge score (7.67) than females'(6.86).

**Mrs. Rani Manisha, and Mrs. Nain Neelam, (2020)** conducted a study on Assess the Effectiveness of a Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge regarding substance abuse among Adolescents in Government Sr. Sec. School, Aherwan, Fatehabad (Haryana). The Study articulated that the overall post-test mean with SD (13.05±3.43) was higher than pre-test meanwith SD (9.67±2.98) with mean difference of 3.38. 't' value was computed to find the level ofsignificance between the means and it was observed highly significant ('t'99=13.55) at $p<0.05$.

**METHODOLOGY**

Quantitative research approach is used in this study. The studies layout decided on for this wasExploratory study. Selected setting for the present study was De-addiction centres in Bangalore. In this study goal populace have been the admitted patients in De-addiction centres.In this study Simple random sampling became selected for pattern choice. The sample for the current study is Admitted patients in De- addiction centres in the selected areas. The pattern length for present study will be 300 patients

**RESULTS**

**Table-1: shows the mean, range, standard deviation (SD), mean percentage, mean difference, t' value of pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding the impact of substance abuse among patients with alcohol dependence.**

| Level of knowledge | Mean | SD | Mean % | Range | Mean difference | "t" value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pre test | 24.19 | 5.17 | 15.71 | 15.10 | 7.22 | 19.45 |
| Post test | 31.41 | 5.15 | 25.6 | 12.44 | | P<0.05S |

The obtained overall pre-test mean score was 24.19, the standard deviation SD was 5.17, the mean percentage was 15.71 and the overall Post-test mean score was 31.41, the standard deviation was 5.15, and the mean percentage was 25.6. The mean difference was 7.22. The obtained 't' value was 19.45, significant at $p<0.05$. It was inferred that the post-test knowledgescore was increased after the structured teaching program, it was found to be effective.

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